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**中国区域间劳动力流动、产业集聚
与地区差距**

**Interregional Labor Mobility, Regional Disparity and
Industrial Cluster in China**

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摘要

经济增长往往伴随着经济活动空间布局的深刻变化,这种变化带来了包括劳动力空间流动、经济活动区域分布不平衡以及区域收入差距扩大等现象。自改革开放以来,中国创造了令人瞩目的经济增长奇迹,但整体的快速增长并没有实现区域间的均衡发展,地区差距呈现不断扩大的趋势。与此同时,中国的经济活动和产业也发生了广泛的空间上的集聚现象,形成了以沿海为中心,西部为外围的中心—外围格局。产业的集聚必然伴随着劳动力的跨区域的流动,中国非农产业向沿海地区集聚的过程也是中西部地区农村劳动力向东部沿海地区转移的过程。这一现象促使我们思考劳动力流动、产业集聚与地区收入差距之间的内生性关系,寻找中国地区收入差距扩大的原因以及分析区域间劳动力流动对地区差距的作用机理。从而为我国实现空间效率和区域协调发展二者携手并进服务。

本文将沿着劳动力跨区域流动—产业集聚—地区差异主线展开,在新经济地理学的框架下探讨跨区域劳动力流动、产业集聚与地区收入差距之间的内生性关系,梳理这三个变量之间的作用机理,并运用理论分析结果,对产业在空间上的集聚所引起的中国劳动力跨区域流动与地区收入差距持续扩大的现象进行解释。

首先,从地区与制造业行业的角度描述了中国制造业产业集聚状况。发现改革开放以来,中国大陆地区的制造业分布发生了根本变化,大部分工业行业已转移到了东部沿海地区,使得中国大陆地区已经演化成一个这样的产业布局:东部沿海地区成为制造业的中心、中西部地区成为低效率的农业外围区域,一种新的地区“二元”经济结构在中国业已形成。

其次,就劳动力流动与产业集聚的内在机理进行理论模型与实证分析。我们认为,劳动力流动与产业集聚存在一种正反馈的内在关系。从实证依据看,劳动力向沿海地区流动将仍是目前劳动力流动的主要形式,并将持续一段时间。从这个意义上,在现阶段,劳动力流动、产业集聚的趋势还不可逆转。

再次,对地区差距进行产业结构分解。我们发现,地区差距的演变不仅与第二、三产业的产值的份额的提高存在密切关系,而且与第二、三产业的集中度密

切相关，非农产业的空间不平衡分布和第二产业产值份额的居高不下是地区差距扩大的主要因素。

最后，分析劳动力跨区域流动对经济效率及地区差距的影响。通过一个“中心—外围”理论模型的分析表明，劳动力区域间自由流动有助于经济效率的提高和地区差距的收敛。同时实证分析结果也表明，劳动力跨区域流动是缩小区域差距的有效途径。

本文认为，地区差距扩大是市场化改革、对外开放和产业集聚在目前阶段的暂时性的必然结果。继续推进经济向沿海地区的集聚是中国实现空间效率与区域经济协调发展最佳战略选择。

关键词：劳动力流动；产业集聚；地区差距

Abstract

Economic growth usually increases as the spacial distribution of economic activities profoundly changes, and this kind of change leads to the phenomenon including labor's spacial mobility, unbalanced distribution of economic activities, and expansion of regional income gap, etc. Since the Reform and Opening up, China has achieved remarkable economic growth, attracting the worldwide attention; however, the general rapid growth hasn't fulfilled regional balanced development. Meanwhile, cluster has appeared in China's economic activities and industries, which forms the Core-Periphery situation: coastal areas as core, western areas as periphery. Industrial cluster is inevitably followed by labor's cross-regional mobility, the process that non-agricultural industries of China cluster in the coastal area equals to the one that the rural labor of central western areas shift to eastern coastal area. This phenomenon encourages us to think about the endogenetic relation of labor mobility, industrial cluster and regional income gap, to find the reason that regional income gap expands in China, and to analyze the mechanism of the interregional labor mobility's effect on regional disparity. Therefore, the coordination between spacial efficiency and regional coordinated development in China has been promoted.

This dissertation focuses on the main line of cross-regional mobility-industrial cluster-income gap, discusses the endogenetic relation of cross-regional labor mobility, industrial cluster and regional income gap under the framework of new economy, analyzes the mechanism of the three variables, and explains the phenomenon by the theoretical analysis results: the continuous expansion of labor cross-regional mobility in China caused by spacial cluster.

First of all, the industrial cluster of Chinese manufacturing from the perspective of region and manufacturing is illustrated. Since the Reform and Opening-up, manufacturing distribution of Chinese mainland has changed fundamentally, most of the industries has shifted to the eastern coastal areas, which made Chinese mainland form such a industrial distribution: eastern coastal areas became the manufacturing

center, and central western areas became the periphery areas of low efficiency; therefore, a new structure of Regional Binary Economic had formed in China.

Secondly, the theoretical models and empirical analysis on endogenetic mechanism of labor mobility and industrial cluster is implemented. We hold the opinions that the endogenetic relation between labor mobility and industrial cluster belongs to the positive feedback. From the empirical evidence, the main form of present labor mobility is that labor shifts to the coastal areas, and it would last for a period of time, which means the trend of labor mobility and industrial cluster is irreversible at the present time.

Then, the industrial structural analysis on the regional disparity is carried out. We find that not only does the regional disparity closely relate with the increasing output value share of the secondary and tertiary industries, but also it closely relates with the concentration of the secondary and tertiary industries; the unbalanced spatial distribution of non-agriculture industry and the truth that secondary industry's output stayed stubbornly high are the main factors of regional disparity.

Finally, the effect of cross-regional labor mobility on economic efficiency and regional disparity is analyzed. Through analysis of the theoretical model: Core-Periphery, it is shown that labor's free mobility among regions is benefit for raising the economic efficiency and reducing the regional disparity. Meanwhile, through empirical analysis, it is indicated that cross-regional labor mobility is the effective approach to reducing regional disparity.

This dissertation believes that the expansion of regional disparity is the temporary and inevitable result of market-oriented reform, opening to the outside world and industrial cluster at this moment. It's the best strategic choice for China to realize spacial efficiency and regional economy's coordinated development that the economic shift towards the coastal areas is continuously promoted.

Key words: labor mobility; industrial cluster; regional disparity

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